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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1872.

Some of the prominent Democrats of the old stripe here, who were among the last to come out for Greeley now openly declare that they will vote the Straight-out Convention. They do not hesitate to privately express the hope that the convention will prove a success, or at least make such a show of strength as will prevent the complete organization and prevent the election of Greeley as the Democratic candidate. Some of those who thus believe are all along quite closely connected with Democratic headquarters here.

Not a Forgery.

It can now be asserted without the possibility of a truthful denial that Mr. Greeley did write a letter to an officer of the Liberal Republican Committee in this city, in which, in enumerating the States at the time when they could be carried, Pennsylvania was omitted. The letter written to Martin D. Conway, as stated, was unmistakably written by Mr. Greeley, and was forwarded to the *Tribune* office at the time that paper was under the control of Conway. That a denial was altogether a quibble, ounded upon the circumstance that the correspondent who first sent the account of the letter, wrote it from memory after it had been repeated to him, and so failed to present a copy of the letter as strongly faithfully conveying the material points of the letter. Upon this quibble both the denial of Mr. Greeley and the editorial denial of the *Tribune* were founded. The letter was not a forgery, as a gentleman who could not be mistaken, and who had an opportunity of inspecting it after the charge that it was a forgery had been made. There is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Greeley did not claim Pennsylvania for Grant in a list where he was presenting all he thought could be expected at the East.

The Greeley-Seymour Bargain.

The persistent demands of the Binghamton *Republican* for the publication of the letter of Governor Seymour, showing the terms of the bargain of the former with the caucus for the Presidential nomination, continues to excite considerable comment both at Republican and Liberal headquarters here, in spite of the fact that the *Tribune* treats the object as disposed of. This consideration of the matter here has brought to the knowledge of a few that one of the most prominently connected with starting the Cincinnati movement here, was engaged actively among the democrats as early as December of last year in ascertaining their views in regard to placing Greeley in nomination for the Presidency, and especially in sounding them to learn the probability of inducing Democrats to support Greeley-leanly every Democratic member of Congress was approached by this gentleman in person, and in connection with the work of this well-known Liberal, it has also come to be known here that about the same time one of Mr. Greeley's most intimate personal friends made the statement in here that a strong movement was on foot among leading Democrats to make Mr. Greeley their nominee for the Presidency. A fact so also come to light, bearing upon the charges that Senator Trumbull was a party to a bargain and trickery by which the nomination of Greeley was secured at Cincinnati. When Mr. Fenton started for the East, just before the convention met, he had a dispatch boat in waiting for transmission to the East by a gentleman well understood by all to represent Mr. Greeley, to the following effect: "Senator Fenton starts East to-night, having arranged for the nomination of Mr. Greeley."

A CARGO OF COOLIES, PERHAPS.

The brig Edward James having been reported to the Treasury department as having arrived at Astoria, Oregon, from Hong Kong, China, with a number of passengers largely in excess of that allowed by law for the same has been reported to the United States District Attorney for prosecution, to recover the legal penalties incurred by this disregard of law.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for August

REDUCTION FOR MONTH $10,736,635.

Since March 1st, 1869, $348,141,239

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2.—The following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for August:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,363,052,500 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,777,619,800 00
Lawful money debt	22,663,000 00
Matured debt	4,175,276 00
Total interest bearing debt	2,856,958,152 00
Legal tender notes	356,000,000 00
Fractional currency	46,819,301 00
Coin certificates	34,400,000 00
Total without interest	$2,232,825,728 00
Total debt	$2,962,178,580 00
Treasury notes, &c	54,350,000 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	73,918,917 00
Currency	10,934,742 00
Total in Treasury	84,853,659 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,177,322,920 00
Decrease during the month	10,736,635 00
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co.,	
interest payable in lawful money,	64,623,512 00
principal outstanding	646,325 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	16,676,000 00
Interest paid by United States	2,906,963 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,763,712 00

The official exposition of the condition of the national debt shows a total decrease from March 1st, 1869, to date, of $348,141,239, and a decrease in the annual interest charge of $19,191,397.

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Government Train Attacked and Destroyed—Thirty Men Murdered or Captured.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, August 31.—The *Commonwealth* has the following startling news from Colorado: Mr. E. H. Stanley, of Fort Larned, arrived in this city last evening from Denver. He reports that on last Monday a government train, consisting of thirty-four mule teams, loaded with army supplies for Fort Lyon, was proceeding along Dry creek, between Carson city and Fort Lyon, Colorado, under the command of Sergeant Murphy, and that while in the valley of Dry creek the train mired in the sands. While thus detained a band of Kiowa Apache warriors, under command of their chief, Little Raven, made an attack upon the train which equaled in outrage and fiendish cruelty in the annals of Indian massacres. The wagons were burned, and all their contents that could be carried off were appropriated by the savages. Ten teamsters were run off, and fifteen men belonging to the train were wounded or left for dead. Sergeant Murphy was killed and scalped alive from head to foot by the savages. Besides these, fifteen men were captured, but they managed to have been carried into captivity. The train was under the escort of Lt. McFarland, of the Sixth United States cavalry with one hundred men, but they being nine miles in the rear at the time of the massacre, no protection could be given the train by the military escort, and when it arrived at the terrible scene the savages were just retiring over the hill beyond, whirling their tomahawks and shouting in that glee over their ill gotten gains.

News From South America.

LIMA, August 5.—The United States Consul demanded an apology from the Governor of Callao for firing into the United States Consulate during the late revolution. The Governor made a reply in an apologetic and satisfactory tone.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, August 8.—The Indians made a raid upon the whites and carried off many cattle, killed many people and carried off many whole families. Over two thousand horses and cattle were driven off by them.

Prize Bruising Match at Eastport, Me.

EASTPORT, MAINE, August 31.—A prize fight between Kelly and Timony for $500 a side took place near here to-day. On the tenth round Timony was knocked out of time by a blow on the jugular from Kelly. When time was called for the eleventh round Timony was still insensible, and Kelly was declared victor.

Hon. W. D. Kelley's Speech.

An Able Defense of the Administration.

CHARLES SUMNER ANSWERED.

The Public Debt Reduced and Taxes Lightened.

The March of American Commerce

Slanders Against the President Refuted.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

My Fellow-Citizens of the Pacific Coast:

I thank you heartily for this enthusiastic reception. The part I am about to play in the coming canvass will be small, and I feel the more the importance of this occasion. When I left my home, some six weeks ago, it was with no hope of being able to raise my voice for what I believe to be the cause of my country—that of Grant and Wilson. (Great applause.) I believe myself to be a confirmed valitudinarian, and sought repose and possible temporary relief in the dry atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains. Finding myself so far restored, and remembering the beauty of this coast, and the hospitality of its people, as I saw the one and felt the other, in 1869, I felt I was doing wrong to the ladies of my family not to permit them to see your beautiful city and its environs, if no more of California. Pressed by persuasion on one hand and the indignie at Greeley men on the other announcing in my absence and silence that I have become indifferent to the Republican party and am yielding silent support to the Democracy of the country, I am here to-night to address you. (Cheers.) Not to take part in your local politics, not to discuss the questions of municipal and State policy that divide you, but to speak to you as fellow citizens, having a common country and a common interest. The election that will take place on the second Tuesday of November, is of interest to every man within the broad limits of our country. To every man dwelling between the rock-bound coast of Maine and the golden sands of San Diego, between the gulf over whose waters the summer breezes ever play, and the lakes on whose shores March and November gales howl the requiem of departed forces. This is all our country and mine. It is the land of freedom. Upon no foot of its soil, thanks to Providence and our fathers, can dispotism, as an instrument, can a slave draw breath. (Great applause.)

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The call for the meeting announced that I am to speak upon the issues of the day. What are those issues? Who can ascertain or define them? During the more than half of my life that I have participated in Presidential contests—for my first vote was cast, rather some, in favor of Martin Van Buren, in 1836—I have acquired intimacy with political affairs, and am able to say that heretofore the issues were well defined; each party had its platform, and the candidates for President and Vice-President were selected by the party that had framed the main been men whose very name was the expression of political convictions adhered to by the party that nominated them. But now, what is the real, the issue presented by the Democratic party of 1872? Is it the Democratic Convention that ended the platform of the Baltimore Convention? What Democrat thought of nominating Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown? (Laughter.) Indeed, no Democratic statesmen were in that convention. It was packed by politicians. Democratic editors were notified in advance that their presence on the floor as members would not be acceptable. It was packed by Republicans, for the Republican action. The platforms before you were made by the Republicans. The candidates before you were named by Republicans.

AN INTERRUPTION FROM THE GALLERY.

Here the speaker was interrupted by a person in the gallery, which was immediately followed by cries of "Put him out," from all part of the house.

The Speaker—Oh, no; don't do that! Remember the old hymn:

While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter and applause.] Never exclude a noisy man from a good, ardent Republican.

[The individual in the gallery begins to ask what are Republican principles. Cries of "Put him out!"]

The Speaker—Oh, no; do not. If the fellow will only sit still I will tell him. Don't put him out. Next to the good use you can make of your time is to put him out of a good place: the worst is to hang him. His only hope will be for a moment. I will read the platform of the Philadelphia Convention and he will know what Republican principles are. If he is a Republican he will find that he approves of them. [Laughter.] Now, then, I will tell you what they are [laughter], so that if he did not hear the reading of the platform when it was read in the Republican Convention, he will know what they are and can hear them from a living man from the day he was inaugurated as President. [Applause.] And while these illustrious slanderers applaud the men who made gifts to Farragut and Meade, and the rest of them, they hold Grant up to odium as a dishonest man and a gift-taker, because he in his poverty did not spurn and refuse to receive proofs of the gratitude of the people. There is the whole of the story. They tell you he did not turn his father out of the postoffice at Covington, Kentucky, to which Andrew Johnson had appointed him. Well, if he had, I should have been ashamed of him and so would you. They tell you that some of his family held office under him. Well, I remember when Martin Van Buren was President, they used to talk of John Van Buren, a barrel Prince, because you could not get into the President's presence unless John consulted you; and if John said no, you could not get in. Yet he was the son of his father, and very like unto him. [Laughter.] I remember when John Tyler was there, you had to go through two sons, Bob and John, both [laughter] Buchanan had two sons or brothers about him because he had no son or brother. [Laughter.] But I have no fear that if he were elected, in whom he had great confidence and in whose courtesy he had confidence, they would have been near him in the White House. But, as for the charges against Brown, Lyman Trumbull and Carl Schurz to dabble in such slime as that which is now gushing who aspire to be illustrious, must feel as they go to sleep at night, or those out of doors, the lake whose that it is a nasty and small business they have been engaged in! [Laughter and applause.]

THE DECLINE OF PATRIOTISM IN THE COUNTRY.

But the people's representatives hastened to recognize Grant's great services. When the revolutionary war closed the people asked what honor could be given to Washington. He was made both the office of General and made it a life office. But the war was over. There were no further military services for that great General who had achieved the independence of his country, and he declined it. After the war of 1865 was over there was a country to be reconstructed. There were the rebellious States to be held in subjection until order could be restored through constitutional powers. There were 4,000,000 of freed slaves to be cared for, those who had been chattels of the rebels, who were to be protected in the enjoyment of the rights of men and of freedom. There was still military duty to do and to be paid for, and Congress, recognizing the grateful sense of the people, established by law the office of General in the army and made it a life office. They made the pay the same as [illegible] a year for life. Grant was forty-four years of age, of a long line of sires, of a constitution unbroken by dissipation, and he had a long life of more than 60,000 a year with steadily decreasing duties before him. But the people, the men who had crushed Greeley and the editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, George Wilkes, the Republicans, the Democrats—oh, no, he don't love them at all—[laughter] denounce him. He occupied a position that no man had ever occupied in the history of the world, with a chance of occupying, and that was Washington—the very office he was occupying, and the power to use it by, and for all time with that of Washington as the second savior of his country, the second man for whom Congress had the right and power of creating Time rolled on. A democratic election approached. In 1868, [illegible] Democrats, [illegible] dared to say he would be their candidate for office; pressed him to utter some expression of political opinion. No; he declined to say whether he would take the office. As he; has said to me: "I held an office far more exalted than any in the gift of the people, that of Washington alone, beside myself. I was content, and desired to occupy that place for the day of my death." But when he had charge of affairs, he found that the Republican party could not concentrate upon a man to whom its history, as he thought, had so satisfied that his name was the talisman that would save the results of the war by securing a Republican victory. He was, therefore, induced, after being elected, laid down the life-office he held with twenty thousand dollars a year for that office which

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

We understand that WILLIAM L. CHALFANT, Esq., who was nominated without his knowledge or consent by the Liberal Convention, declined the nomination some time since, by addressing a letter to the Committee which has not been made public.

SENATOR SUMNER gets out of the GREELEY campaign by going to Europe. He sailed on Tuesday. There are several thousand leading men committed to GREELEY who would be glad to follow the Senator almost anywhere to escape from the ridiculous and failing business in which the support of GREELEY has involved them.

AND now the ever confident *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, is all at once struck with the fact that Greeleyism is running out. Hear its confession, which reads thus: "It is within the limits of strict accuracy to say that nobody looked for the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, and consequently when the novelty of the thing was over, time hung heavily on his many suggestions, caught the common sense of the people, it produced a decided reaction—any effect."

THE recent advance in the price of coal in England, will tend to aggravate the state of things there which has given strength and energy to the manufacturing interest in the United States. Not only has coal gone up, but iron has sympathized, and wages, as a natural consequence, will soon follow. The time is not so very remote when Great Britain will buy from the United States pig iron and manufactured articles—a prediction which even a few months ago would have been regarded as certain proof of insanity.

AND still the ground-swell on which MCCLURE intend to carry Pennsylvania for BUCKALEW is not seen or heard of. It was about this time—or a little earlier—that the sagacious Colonel predicted the "appearance." On it he based all his expectations, and promised to give up the fight if the aforesaid ground-swell failed to put in an appearance. Report says he is about ready to give up the ghost—politically of course—and it would not surprise us to hear that he had come over to the winning side to claim a share in the victory.

THE authors of the calumnies against General HARTRANFT are confounded. The people won't believe a word they say. Having taken time to investigate and reflect, and perceiving that the onslaught on the General is only part of a desperate game to carry the State for BUCKALEW on the political issues of the Presidential battle, the Republicans to a man will stand firmly for the hero of Fort Stedman, the faithful officer and upright citizen. This is precisely how the matter stands, and it is probably the reason why the supporters of BUCKALEW are so downcast.

AFTER death, what? is the question which at present disturbs the editor of the *Courier-Journal*. Perceiving the absolute certainty of the death which GREELEY's defeat will bring to him and his tribe, he stiffens himself for the event, and, like all cowards, boasts how brave he is—thus: "The defeat of Mr. GREELEY, deplorable as we should regard it, will not embarrass us. Beyond that our road is perfectly plain and open. Our Liberalism is not an expedient. It is made of stuff that not only wears well, but will wear for ever. Hence it is the privilege accorded to condemned persons facing death, to employ their moments in such manner as suits them best. That's what the editor of the *Courier-Journal* is doing.

OF the Allegheny Republicans who signed the call for a GREELEY meeting a month ago, a considerable portion have returned to the support of GRANT, and there is good reason to believe that by the day the election comes round, the number who will not have done so will be so small that their action would not be felt even if it were known. But many times as many Democrats will offset them by voting for GRANT. Among those who signed the GREELEY call was WILLIAM L. CHALFANT, Esq., who presided at a large GRANT and WILSON meeting on Tuesday evening, and in some well directed remarks declared himself in harmony with the Republican party. Few more influential names were on the list than Mr. CHALFANT's.

IF THERE is a State in the Union where Mr. GREELEY might reasonably expect large gains, it is Vermont. To that people he is well known. His paper has for years been more extensively read there, in proportion to the population, than anywhere else. For him personally there has always been a great deal of respect, but it is well known that, while perhaps he was not confident of carrying the State, he and his friends felt absolutely certain of making extensive inroads on the Republican party. The result is a bitter disappointment—a result all the more significant *because* the voters of Vermont know him so well and vote understandingly. The question will occur to every mind, if Mr. GREELEY cannot make heavy gains in Vermont, where can he expect to do it?

PERHAPS the following has been printed before, but it contains so much truth that it will bear repeating. It forms part of a GREELEY speech by Col. U. C. BRECKENRIDGE at Lexington, Ky., on a very recent occasion. In fact it is the corner stone of the faith whereof Greeleyism has an existence. The expounder's language was as follows:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the election of GREELEY, and the function is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temples these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to place you, sons of the South, those places which the men of the dominant party now hold. I don't care a pinyone for Horace Greeley or what he has said. He represents the chance for a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power."

FOR discovering the tiniest crumbs of comfort in the widest and bleakest fields of Democratic desolation, the Pittsburgh *Post* is without a peer. Whether this peculiarity is caused by the fact that its mental vision is microscopic instead of telescopic, we do not now care to discuss. We cannot, however, withhold our meed of admiration for such unparalleled Mark Tapleyism as is evinced in the *Post's* joyous presentation of the resistless march of the Democratic movement, as illustrated by the election of a Democratic mayor of the city in Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. It is gratifying to know that the *Post* has at last found something wherewith to warm the cockles of its heart. Brave Delaware! Excellent Wilmington! What cares the *Post* for the avalanche in North Carolina, the deluge in Vermont, and the threatening earthquake in Maine, now?

IT is rather more than hinted that the Democrats are becoming sick of BUCKALEW. "He is a clever gentleman no doubt," said one; "but he never was in the Senate rather too heavy for the South to be a good enough Penn'sylvania now." "He might run well enough in Maryland or Kentucky, or fifty years hence in Pennsylvania," added another; "but it is too early yet to think of it, and our convention made a great mistake in nominating him." "So long as our conventions go on making such mistakes," remarked the third, "we deserve to be beaten, as I am satisfied we will be this time. At first it looked pretty well, but they've got the thing fixed on BUCKALEW so tight, that he is already dead as Hooker." These and similar observations—which are by no means imaginary—describe the situation in the Democratic camp. Were it not too late BUCKALEW would undoubtedly be withdrawn.

THE truth of the report that AUGUSTUS SCHELL and his Democratic National Committee have either abandoned GREELEY outright or are unable to help him from poverty, does not depend on the assertion of the New York *Sun*, GREELEY's special champion, but is confirmed by the report brought back by anxious Democrats who have recently visited New York for the "sinews of war," and who returned without them. An explanation of all this is furnished by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, as follows:

"Mr. Schell is an old politician and a cunning old fox. He is not going to squander money on a losing cause. Mr. Schell knows a "pointer" when he sees it, that his chances of success are 'up in a balloon,' and he has been too long associated with that far-seeing old gentleman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, to put money in a rat hole. Nobody, nothing else, has provoked the charge made by the Democratic party who knows Mr. Schell would suspect him of playing unfair in any cause. It is simply a question of economy, and no man understands the economical principle better than Augustus Schell."

IT is perhaps a pity that Senator SUMNER should not have delayed his departure for Europe, and the consequent publication of his last address, a day or two longer. At the very moment when that Senator was insisting on the correctness of his opinion that the Democracy had undergone a radical change of heart, and would henceforth be wholly loyal to the constitutional amendments and reconstruction measures, the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* was in turn engaged in the congenial task of addressing an appeal to GREELEY and SUMNER to deliver them from negro suffrage, it characterized as the sum of all the "disfurtunes of the South, "the inwhich is eating out its life."

The Massachusetts Senator, however, is on his way across the sea, so that the passionate entreaty of his new friends to be delivered from his old wards will not reach his pitying ears—unless Mr. GREELEY should forward him a copy of the *Enquirer*, and so induce him to retrace his steps, on rescue and liberation intent.

VERMONT — THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Whatever favorable expectations Mr. GREELEY's supporters may have indulged concerning the success of the coalition, prior to the Vermont election, it would seem impossible for even the most sanguine of them to hope for such a result now. All the conditions of the struggle in that State were favorable to the so-called Liberal cause; and while the Greeleyites did not look for the election of their candidates, they confidently anticipated a marked reduction in the Republican majorities of the last few years. At the gubernatorial election of 1868, the Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 27,326. The next year this majority was reduced to 20,379; but in 1870 it arose to 21,709, since which period no election has been held. It will thus be seen that the average Republican majority given at the last three September elections was 23,000. The object of the Republicans, during the present campaign, was to maintain this majority, and that of the coalition to reduce it, upon the ground that every vote thus withdrawn now would not only count ten or twenty votes for GREELEY and BROWN in November, but would materially help to carry Maine next week, and exert a decisive moral influence on the country generally during the remainder of the campaign. To accomplish this result the canvass was managed with very considerable prudence and energy by the Greeleyites: their candidates, too, being old Republicans of good ability and unquestioned repute throughout the State. There was also a considerable degree of local *disaffection* among the Republicans in different parts of the State, in addition to which Mr. GREELEY had the advantage, if it may be called so, of a very large personal acquaintance and friendship among the voters, reinforced by a *Tribune* circulation of the most extensive kind. There were also some other causes which it was not unnatural to expect might operate to reduce the Republican majority; such as the changed character of the population in many places, resulting on the one hand from the emigration of its enterprising younger citizens to other States, and on the other from the considerable influx, from Canada and other points, of laborers in the marble quarries and copper and other mines which have been developed within the last few years. Then, too, it should be remembered that the Republicans generally were well-read, thoughtful, independent men, who are in the habit of forming their own opinions and making up their minds on all public questions with very little regard for party exigency or caucus dictation. If, therefore, the Liberal movement stood a chance of success anywhere, upon the test of its merits pure and simple, it was in the campaign just closed. Yet not only has the Republican party maintained intact its average majority of the last three years, but it has probably given it a handsome increase. In view of this fact, backed as it is by the significance of the North Carolina victory and of out successes in various other quarters, Mr. GREELEY's most sanguine supporters cannot avoid seeing that the Liberal movement is—to put it briefly but plainly—nowhere, anywhere.

BUCKALEW AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

The old saying, that a man is best known by the company he keeps, is as true as it is ancient. The law of attraction and repulsion obtains everywhere—in the case of ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, for instance, to bring the illustration down to a point. There are, it is true, exceptions to this rule, as to all others. For example, a missionary is not to be judged by the practices of those among whom the duties of his office may call him. But these exceptions only prove the general rule, which BUCKALEW is probably aware. Like everywhere answers to like; and men of congenial characters, sympathies and tastes will always gravitate toward each other when brought within the sphere of one another's influence. Thus, as soon as Mr. BUCKALEW took his seat in the Senate of the United States, the position of this principle at once drew him to the side of SAULSBURY, DAVIS, POWELL, and the other members of that body who made it their business to oppose the progress of the national arms against the causeless and bloody rebellion then waging. The record of Mr. BUCKALEW shows that these were his habitual political associates, and that the same motives and sympathies which animated them, apparently inspired him also, from the beginning to the close of his Senatorial career. Whatever may be thought of his course from a national or patriotic point of view, at least it can be said for him that he never went back upon those whom he had selected as his friends. It is true that he brought bitter disappointment and grief to the great, loyal Commonwealth that had honored him with its confidence, but he never brought a blush to the cheek of the obstructionists throughout the whole period of his service. The only point which is not quite clear is, whether he chose his company with the laudable purpose of endeavoring to convert them from their semi-treasonable ways, or whether the intimacy was the result of a common political and ethical bond of union between them. It is to be hoped that Mr. BUCKALEW may see fit to clear this matter up in his speech to-morrow night.

SHOW YOUR FLAG.

There are a number of political questions in the present campaign which still remain open—among which are these: Has GREELEY gone over to the Democratic party, or has the Democratic party gone over to GREELEY; and is CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, Liberal candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, for or against the Liberal candidate for President? These are interesting questions, respecting which not a few of those on whose votes BUCKALEW confidently relies, are determined to have an answer. BUCKALEW's bed-fellow, JERE. BLACK, says GREELEY has gone over to the Democracy, horse, foot and dragoons, while GREELEY himself declares that he is as sound a Republican as he ever was; and these two ories are repeated throughout the length and breadth of the State by the Democrats and Liberals respectively, to the great confusion of all orderly minded men. BUCKALEW is the GREELEY candidate for Governor—at least he is so considered by GREELEY's personal organ, which supports him on the ground that his election in October would carry the State for the coalition in November. But, on the other hand, there is a shrewd suspicion abroad that BUCKALEW is playing a trick on GREELEY, and on GREELEY's behalf, in this State, and that after he has got their votes in October, he will turn round and snap his fingers both at them and their Presidential candidate. Very naturally these men have a decided objection to being cheated, and they propose to smoke Mr. BUCKALEW out concerning the matter. People who are asked to enlist under BUCKALEW's banner have a right to know under whose colors he intends to march, and this is exactly what the voters of Pennsylvania propose to find out. Mr. BUCKALEW will probably make a virtue of necessity, and run up his flag to-morrow night. For he will never make harbor until he shows his ensign.

JUDGE HIM BY HIS RECORD.

It is always gratifying to find some point on which you can agree with a political opponent. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW says he holds that "when men are up for public office and they have a public record, it is not only the business of the people but their duty to examine it, and if, says he, "there be iniquity upon it, then any condemnation should be borne to the offender." Mr. BUCKALEW will discover on election day that while a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are inflexibly opposed to him at all other quarters, they perfectly coincide with him in this particular. A considerable portion of the voting population of this State is composed of colored people. BUCKALEW's record is wholly fatal to his chances in that direction. Then there is a large number of Union soldiers in the State. It is not very likely that his opposition to the conscription law, his protest against paying bounties to volunteers, and his strenuous endeavors to prevent the payment of the militia called out to repel a rebel invasion of the Commonwealth, and his sympathy with the rebels in general, will commend him to the suffrages of this class. Then again, his steadfast opposition to the interests of the Labor Reformers of the State during his Senatorial career, have united them solidly against him; while his known free trade preferences and predilections render him anything but acceptable to the majority of those who stand at the head of the great industrial enterprises of the State. Whichever way he turns, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW finds confronting him a "public record" that, the more closely it is scrutinized, the more fully it establishes his unfitness for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth. Let him be sure the people are "examining" it most thoroughly. His "condemnation" will be pronounced in October.

BUCKALEW'S BOAST.

While the Democracy insist that GREELEY has been converted to their views, and cite in evidence of the fact the State rights plank of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform, his surrender of his life-long opinions on the tariff question, and his tacit acquiescence in the reactionary sentiments advanced from press and platform by his Southern supporters, he himself declares that he has abandoned none of his old convictions, but affirms that he is as good a Republican as ever. In this manner, with similar obsequious genuflexions to persons and parties of all political persuasions—

"He wires in and wires out,
Leaving the people still in doubt
Whether the snake that makes the track
Is going South or coming back."

With ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, however, GREELEY candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the case is altogether different. While Mr. GREELEY seems, among other things, to have been born for the purpose of exemplifying, in common with the Pittsburgh *Post*, HOSEA BIGELOW's belief that—

"A merciful Providence fashioned us hollow,
On purpose that we might our principles swallow—"

Ex-Senator BUCKALEW, on the contrary, appears to have been created with the express design of illustrating the grander qualities of endurance, fortitude, and abiding fidelity to convictions of right and duty. GREELEY is a mere mush of concession, but the stiff which enters into BUCKALEW's composition is that of which heroes and martyrs are made. While the non-vertebred GREELEY doubles and wriggles, BUCKALEW, erect, unyielding and self-poised, stands, as TENNYSON said the "Iron Duke" stood—

"Four-square to all the winds that blow."

We call attention to this organic difference between these two representative Liberals, partly because it may perhaps help to account for the semi-apologetic manner in which it is likely Mr. BUCKALEW will declare himself respecting GREELEY, to-night, and partly by reason of the fact that the citizens of Pittsburgh ought to know something concerning the intrinsic qualities of the statesman who is about to honor them with an address on the political situation. In one of his speeches in the Senate of the United States Mr. BUCKALEW thus modestly referred to himself:

"I, for one, am ambitious of being known as one among that number of men who have kept their faith; who have followed their convictions; who have obeyed the dictation of duty in the worst of times; who did not bend when the storm beat hardest and strongest upon them; who stood *straight and unbowed* all over, unshaken and unbroken and entire."

How true all this is! How firm and steadfast was his devotion to the cause of disunion during his Senatorial career! How uncompromisingly he opposed every measure having for its object the suppression of the rebellion! With what single-heartedness he set himself to the work of hindering the progress of reconstruction, except upon terms favorable to the rebels! How bravely he resisted all legislation calculated to secure the political and civil rights of the colored race! With what courageousness he tried to prevent the passage of laws designed to secure financial stability and confidence among business men! Who can overestimate the self-reliance necessary to sustain him in his efforts to undermine the great industries and reputation for credit and prosperity of the nation? If these are things to be proud of, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW has indeed the shameless practice in question may be at once stopped.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* rejects the idea that the Metis calamity was an "accident," and holds that it was "easily preventable and wholly inexcusable." It says: "The officers of one or both of the crafts—but certainly of the Metis—were neglectful and culpable in the highest degree." And to this is added: "We have often spoken of the uncompromising habits of the American traveler. He will put up with every kind of annoyance from ruffians and steamboats without making the mildest remonstrance, when it comes to sacrificing seventy or eighty lives through the dereliction of men in charge of a steamer, we think that the meekest of our countrymen will feel that it is time to make a noise about it." The *Journal* does not point out distinctly what should be done, but hits the nail on the head when it refers to the abominable steamboat law on which the public rely, in a great measure, which in effect says it is not to be trusted with useless provisions and too much in the interest of patentees."

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BUCKALEW.

FACTS FROM THE RECORD.

TEXTS FOR HIS SPEECHES.

A FEW VOTES WHICH NEED EXPLANATION.

Charles R. Buckalew, Democratic candidate for Governor, is now on a stumping tour through the State. The COMMERCIAL, four weeks ago, spread before the public his record as a United States Senator, showing that all through the war he was in sympathy with the rebels; that he was a leader of the Copperhead Democracy—that wing of his party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies; consulted with and encouraged the emissaries of the Confederacy whenever opportunity offered; gave his support to every measure calculated to embarrass the administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion, and never uttered a word, from his seat in the Senate, in condemnation of those who sought to overthrow the government. That record he has been utterly unable to explain away. There is no escape from it. His futile attempt to explain one or two votes, and his utter failure to defend himself against the great body of the charges, are only proofs of his inability to do so. The record was of his own making; it has passed into history, and no sophistry or ingenious juggle on his part can change it. He has had the floor for a month, and has as yet failed to meet its charges. As it was first published in this city, it will be but fitting for him to take it up, item by item, and dispose of it in his speech to-night. Lest he may not be able to go over it as a whole, we respectfully subjoin a few pertinent texts:

BUCKALEW VOTES TO DISCHARGE COLORED SOLDIERS AND PAY ENLISTED SLAVES.

Mr. Buckalew claims to have been a firm friend of the Union throughout the late war, and to have voted in favor of all "measures which pointed directly to the use of the force of this government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us." This sounds strange when we look back and find the writ of *habeas corpus?* He ought to make a clean breast of these matters to-night, if he expects the soldiers or their friends to vote for him.

FORGERY is a crime without excuse. The opposition, however, does not scruple to resort to it. For instance, in a Greeley speech recently delivered by an ex-college President in Ohio, there was a passage purporting to be quoted from a late address of Vice President COLFAX of South Bend, to the effect that, for all the great purposes for which the Republican party had ceased to be necessary, and that the country would now go forward either with or without it, as its needs should best require. This pretended quotation is denounced by the home organ of Mr. Colfax as an utter and shameless forgery. That paper contained a verbatim report of Mr. Colfax's speech, on the occasion referred to, printed after revision by its author, and there is not a syllable of the purported extract to be found in it from beginning to end. Vice President COLFAX believes in the continued ascendancy of the Republican party to be as necessary to the pacification and purification of the country now, as it has been in the past; and he supports its nominees and its principles as earnestly and sincerely as at any time during the period of its existence. For the credit of human nature, it is to be hoped the shameless practice in question may be at once stopped.

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A STRAIGHT-OUT SPEECH.

A SURPRISE PARTY IN BEAVER.

Capt. John V. McDonald Called On.

From the Beaver Conservative, anti-Gre ley Democrat.]

On Wednesday evening the Grant Guards of this and adjoining boroughs had a grand parade, and closed by marching to Captain J. V. McDonald's residence, at the "point."

They were met and welcomed by a large crowd of persons of all political parties, who had gathered at the Captain's house.

John McDonald, Jr., son of Capt. John V. McDonald, received the clubs in a neat address, which we publish below, and which was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded.

GENTLEMEN: Though I do not indorse your platform, nor support your candidate for the high office of the Presidency of the United States, yet I greet you, I greet you, in the name of my father, Capt. J. V. McDonald, with an unbounded welcome, and assure you that I take pleasure in addressing you as an organization as you present to-night.

You may be here to-night, and the large gentlemen of ability and political experience discuss the great questions of this campaign, and anything that I shall say to you will be but a repetition of their orations. But I beg you to remember that I am but one of yesterday's voters, and have no pretensions whatever to political honors, as my age will attest.

It may be just the least bit *unconventional for a* young man to address his fellow-citizens—to address a Republican organization. But we young men have seen enough of the ups together—have seen enough of the downs together—have learned the sad lesson too well, and are too true to ourselves, to our country, to allow the party lines and party prejudices to prevent us from counseling together, and taking counsel the one with the other for the preservation, prosperity and peace of this glorious Union. [Immense applause.] How natural, then, is it for us to rally together in our excitement for and distress to the action of such an event as the election of Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

And, though we may not agree as to who would do the greatest possible amount of good for the country, and for the welfare of the United States, yet we do agree, and are a unit on this point: We would regard the election of Greeley as the greatest calamity.

Horace Greeley, an extreme ultraist, has been every thing by turns and nothing long. He has shown deficient in every requisite for a firm, steady and consistent administration.

Ever changeable, changeable, he has been adopting and discarding every new doctrine of his degenerate age, and is now languishing in his last and greatest desire—to be President.

He has allowed this to override every other ambition of his record.

He resorted to every political intrigue and measure to secure the Liberal Republican nomination in 1860, 1864 and in 1872, but with no avail.

Sore and disappointed with his treatment at their hands, he has resorted to the Cincinnati convention—the anything-to-beat-Grant crowd—and succeeded in convincing them that he had always opposed every principle of General Grant's official career, and now to keep himself in the chair, which he was so unkindly forced to occupy [laughter], and thus to please the man, of all others, to cement the union between the Liberals and the Democrats, whom all his life long he has denounced as traitors, tools and boot-licking thieves, fit only for State prisons. And they, the Liberals, have got brotherly enough, and sentimental enough, to believe the old gentleman.

The Democrats of New York city who go for Greeley are the very ones who have so long robbed the people; who have bought, owned and paid for venal judges, legislatures, city editors and professional scribblers, who have squandered millions upon millions of money upon the most degraded element of New York city to secure their votes, and who, on the platform adopted in Cincinnati, and the Baltimore platform, omitting the slanderous and scandalous lies, are willing to be adopted into the Republican fold like this. There is now no difference of opinion in the Democratic party. The happy nation has agreed upon all national issues. There is no foundation for a campaign in that country. He would think, all that honest Democrats have to do is to vote for Greeley. What has been done in the past, he would say, is to be forgotten, and all honor is due.

Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for your kind attention. I have already detained you longer than justifiable, and in closing promise you that if I thought there was the slightest danger of Greeley being elected I would take the stump in this State, and enlist on the side of freedom and justice; I would feel confident, from the signs of the times, that my principles would command me respect. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I again thank you for your kind attention, and would again ask, "how can we go for Greeley?" Impossible; we can't. Of all the evils it is the worse. We'd sooner go for Grant.

After the above speech the crowd were invited to partake of refreshments, when they were again marched to the front of the house to listen to some stirring music. Col. Taylor, of Beaver, then addressed the chairman of the meeting, and in a speech declared himself for Grant and Wilson. This was the first formal announcement of his change of views, and it has created a great excitement. Judge McClintock, who is a West Point graduate, will attend the Pittsburgh Convention as chairman of Venango county delegation.

The Great Meeting

AT

BEAVER

SPEECH OF HON. R. B. CARNAHAN.

A rousing Republican mass meeting was held at Beaver on Tuesday night, a brief report of which was published in Wednesday's COMMERCIAL. Below we give the addresses in full of the Chairman of the meeting and the Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

Speech of the Hon. M. Weyand.

I have not, heretofore, fellow-citizens, had an opportunity of returning my thanks to you for the honor conferred upon me in electing me President of the Grant and Wilson club of this place. The acceptance of the position gives me embarrassment of a somewhat painful character. It separates me from old and valued friends, with whom it has been my pleasure in past years to co-operate politically. However, as the advocacy of the election of General Grant, and my refusal to be led blindfolded into the camp of the enemy, compels such separation, and calls forth sad reflections and tenderness. Be it so.

I wish it distinctly understood, once for all, that I stand connected with no ring. I wear no political color. I belong to no man, and no man belongs to me. I am no officehunter nor officeholder, and never expect to be. There is not an office within the gift of the President, or within the gift of the people, that I would accept, if voluntarily tendered to-night. What I say upon this occasion, I say as an humble and independent citizen, for the purpose of doing that which I believe to be for the welfare and repose of the country. (Cheers.) I give it as my deliberate conviction, that a change of policy, a change of administration, would be to revive the spirit of secession throughout the South, and reenact those fearful scenes of midnight burnings, assassinations and cold blooded and cruel murders committed by oath-bound organizations, now broken up by the strong arm of the government. If Mr. Greeley should be elected, and the financial policy which has been urged so persistently, carried out, and specie payments resumed before the country is prepared for it, and the gold in the treasury department disposed of, it requires but little sagacity to see that it would result in commercial disaster and the stagnation of trade, and would paralyze, if not ruin, many of the industrial interests of the country.

A coalition, the strangest coalition that I have ever heard of, now exists between Democrats and discontented Republicans. When the war broke out, you will remember that the Democracy could not be induced by the most powerful entreaties to lay aside even temporarily their party organization, and unite with Union loving citizens to suppress the rebellion in good earnest. During the war, when everything seemed dark, the great body of them could not be induced to become members of the Union party. Many of hundreds of Democrats in this county, and thousands throughout the Union, who refused to be bullied and dragooned into the measures of self-constituted leaders, had the satisfaction of the humiliating nomination of Horace Greeley. [Tremendous applause.]

The election of Greeley, with no financial policy and no principles to govern him, would be the ruin of every business man in the country. It would lead us to national bankruptcy. He is a man without a plan. The tool, agent, decoy of Tammany, the most pernicious set of rascals the world ever knew. His administration would be a disgrace to the nation. It would be a reward for the most ragtag and bob-tail of politics, who are now crazy with the white hat and no principle fever. Angry? Yes, I am. I would fool his friends. They would fool him.

In the contest between

Straight-out Convention.

and Success---Nomination and eclension of Charles O'Conor.

QUINCY ADAMS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

raightout Convention which met in Louis- Tuesday, was attended by delegates from very State. A letter from Charles O'Conor, ving his name, was read. Nevertheless, the on placed him in nomination by acclama- hn Quincy Adams was nominated by ballot President. The next day a telegram from nor was received, saying that while he was with the straight-out movement he could ept to run.

LATEST.

avention refused to accept the declination Conor, by a vote of 544 to 30, and adopted ion to keep the candidates in the field.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1872.

ding of O'Conor's dispatch declining the on fell like a wet blanket on the convention. d exultant smiles over the faces of the Gree- mong the spectators. There was a rally, in a few minutes, and the cries of the urging the convention to stick here until a candidate seemed to accord with the sen- the convention. It was a severe disap- t, and like New York men are unwilling to at the declination was final; but most of gation seemed to think that there were s just as good to be had. The New York e sends strong appeal to O'Conor and a dispatch has been sent to Adams to e will take the first place. The feeling be centering on Adams and Edgerton, and gates are opposed to begging O'Conor to The delegates are determined that the n shall nominate a ticket and won't ad- rnou.

mont Election.

BLICANS GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT.

ity at Least 26,000.

LIEN, September 4.—Sufficient returns received to indicate that the Senate will ously Republican, and that the House of stows will be Grant by a majority. The interest in this important contest by the young mended, and they are urged to proceed work. They are the hope of the coun- them rests the responsibility of its fu- e. As soon as clubs are formed send quarters the names of officers, together ber of members enrolled, and make additions to the number. The time prompt action is needed.

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GOV. CURTIN.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 4, 1872.

In reply to an inquiry by a South Side banker as to whether section 37 of the act of July 6th repeals the tax on deposits in savings banks, we reply that a careful construction of the act will show that the tax on so-called savings banks remains the same as heretofore, excepting that it is paid semi-annually, and not monthly, as before. The only reference which it has to deposits is to the extent of the limit of exemption on deposits in savings institutions. The old law defines these institutions as "associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, and exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and on all deposits less than $500 made in the name of any one person." The new law merely extends the last named exemption "to deposits so made of not exceeding two thousand dollars."

—Of the New York money market the *Post* says: "In the money market the rates on call loans are 4@5 per cent. Mercantile paper sells slowly, the best acceptances being quoted 8@9 per cent., with exceptional sales at 7½ per cent. There is an active demand for time loans, and what is equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum is freely bid for round amounts, the loans to run up to the close of the year."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	113¾	113¾
10-40s	*108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾

*Ex. coupon.

—The New York Legislature at its recent session provided that the general State election, which is held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, shall be added to the list of public holidays. The following is the act:

CHAPTER 544.

AN ACT to declare the day for holding the general State election a public holiday. Passed May 6, 1872, three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The day for holding the general State election in each year shall be a public holiday, for the purpose and with the effect provided in and by chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes,' passed April fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," passed April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton		90		90		
Western Union Tel	71½	72⅜	72	72	72	72
Quicksilver		22¾		22		
Pacific Mail	71½	72¾	71½	72	71½	71½
Atlantic & Pacific		25		25		
Wells, Fargo Express		55		55		
American Express		56		56		
United States Express		87½		87½		
New York Central	96½	96¾	96	96¾	96½	96¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	46¾	47¼	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		115		115		
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central		130		130		
Cleveland and Pitts'b'h	90	90	90	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Northwest	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. preferred	90	90½	90½	90	90	90
Rock Island	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
St. Paul	58¾	59¼	58¾	59	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash		59¾		59¾		
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96	96	96		95	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Chicago and Alton		112¾		112		
Do. preferred		118				
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem		125		125½		
New Jersey Central		104		103½		
Union Pacific	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58½
Phila. and Erie	25½
Lehigh Navigation	36¾
Catawissa	44¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penna R. R.	49¾
United Cos of N. J.	127¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n.	14¾
Reading	58

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The market was quiet, being entirely devoid of animation. Holders of refined were asking an advance on early deliveries. Crude was quiet but unchanged. The Refiners' Association is reported as progressing favorably; its friends are very confident that it will prove a success. Crude is quoted at Parker's at $3 30@3 50.

REVISED.

Holders are firmer in their views; the advance has been maintained. Spot 22@23½; for futures there was no demand.

OIL BARRELS.

The demand was fair and sales regular. City $1 80@1 85; country $1 70@1 75.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 4.—*The Herald* says: The market to-day was quiet but firm at yesterday's figures. Following are the sales:

1,400 bbls upper ridge, spot..... $ 50
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... $ 47½

NEW YORK, September 4.—The late advance is very firmly held, but there is scarcely any demand; refined is held at 24c; sales 2,000 bbls for September at 24c; cases are quoted firm at 29c; crude in bulk in fair demand; 1,000 bbls New York harbor sold at 12½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and steady at 24c for refined; sales 2,000 bbls for September at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Market firm and nothing offering; S. W. 23c; crude in bulk 11¾@11¾c; cases 21¾@23c; sales none; futures none.

HONESDALE, September 4.—Market firm at $3 45 @3 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 4.—Market steady at $3 45@3 50; sale last night, spot, at $3 55.

OIL CITY, September 4.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary 10 bbls lots, $3 50; 20 bbls lots, $3 55; small lots will be higher. Sellers are not anxious to sell and render assurance doubly sure in this respect. There is no cause for indifference; in fact everything is in the condition to make the canvass so far show that the people of the country will receive a more than ordinary share of our State ticket.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1872. }

REMARKS.—With regard to the general tone of the market there is little new to give the reader. Leading articles, with some few exceptions rule uniform in prices. The exceptions are bacon and flour. Sugar cured hams and lard in tierces have advanced, the former to 17½ and the latter to 10½c. There is a reported advance in flour of 25c per bbl, and on some grades much more. The sales to-day are reported unusually large. Why this advance in flour should take place at this time is a mystery which will be solved in a day or two. The mills, it seems, are not in sympathy with the advance by stores, which may have the effect of bringing things back to the old level. Wheat is excited, country millers are the heaviest purchasers. Holders are confident of an advance in prices, particularly for red and white winter. Corn is weak and slow. Oats firm and in demand. Rye and barley nominal. Butter and eggs have advanced.

The following are the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,727	6,847	13,574
Apples, bbls	1,202	412	1,614
Cheese, boxes	324	282	606
Corn, sacks	2,607	3,936	6,593
Wheat, sacks	5,058	6,788	11,846
Barley, sacks	1,545	2,754	4,299
Rye, sacks	510	2,424	5,954
Oats, sacks	10,654	6,234	16,988
Butter, packages	168	251	419
Bacon, tierces	245	61	306

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for August for the past four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, bbls	16,243	19,702	25,355	38,127
Apples, bbls	2,586	4,975	8,309	7,340
Cheese, boxes	2,053	2,407	2,719	3,520
Corn, sacks	11,825	19,269	24,222	15,134
Wheat, sacks	21,091	45,497	30,030	26,693
Barley sacks	1,774	3,404	6,282	5,329
Rye, sacks	2,774	2,299	2,469	6,697
Oats, sacks	18,277	24,455	42,765	25,942
Butter, packages	501	1,037	970	
Bacon, tierces	1,525	1,334	6,378	
Bacon, lbs	626	1,500	2,318	

Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We are reported a fair demand, with increased sales, at the following quotations: Soda ash, refined, 5½ @ cent., 6¾c; common, 4¾@ cent., 4½c; nitrate soda, 5c; pearls, 11@11¾c; arsenic, 3½c; lime, 1½@2c.

APPLES—Supply still in excess of the demand, and prices rule dull except for very choice. Sales range from 75c to $1 00@1 50 per bbl. Receipts 1,202 bbls.

BUTTER—There is a better feeling, with larger receipts, particularly of prime table. The current rates of the market for choice packed is 18@20c, though we have heard of a few choice lots selling as high as 22c; but these are extremes, and will not do to "bet upon;" low grades dull; sales at 10@15c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market continues fair, with sales reported at the following figures: ½ lb cans $7 75; ½ cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 25; 1 lb cans $10 @ doz. in.

CHEESE—There is a better feeling in the market with sales prime white at $2 50@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BROOMS—There is no change in prices, fancy selling at $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts 23 boxes. Prices remain unchanged with quite active demand. We quote as follows: Ohio Goshen 13¾c; Sweitzer 14@15c; factory 12¾@13c; Dairy 11¾@12c.

CANNED GOODS—The fair trade prices are held firm at 1½@1¾c; jobbing lots in a small way at the usual advance.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnston's $2 25; Patchtool plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₩ ton.

COAL OIL—Market firm at 23½@24c; sales at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15¾c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $3 25@3 50.

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PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

REMARKS—As heretofore stated there has been an advance in iron and nails, and the reader will find below, carefully revised from lists, and distant readers can consult our columns and govern themselves accordingly. There are changes in the dry goods market, which is reported as "looking up." We also alter our figures in drugs. All other leading articles remain unchanged in price. For reliable business houses see advertising columns of Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Sep'tember 5, 1872. }

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	13 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	12½c
Conewago	13 c	Magnolia	11¾c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11¾@12c	Richmond	11¾@ c
Sprague	11¾@ c	Pacific	11¾@ c
American	11¾@ c	Mourning	11¾@ c
Conestoga	11¾@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c
Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ₩ lb.
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter	20½@ c
½ inch diameter	20 @ c
⅝ inch diameter and upwards	19¾@ c
Tarred rope and lath yarns	19 @ c
Hay, stave and leather twine	20 @ c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19¾@ c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	21 @ c
and pump rope	19¾@ c

SISAL ROPE.

⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter	17¾@ c
½ inch diameter	17 @ c
⅝ inch diameter and upwards	16½@ c
Hay and spoke twine	17 @ c

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter	18 @ c
⅝ inch diameter	17¾@ c
¾ inch diameter and upwards	17 @ c
Hay twine	17¾@ c
Tarred lath twine	16½@ c

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @ c

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @ c
Tarred lath yarn	14 @ c
Tarred plaited yarn	17 @ c
Tarred marline	19 @ c
Yarn of houseline	19 @ c

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Italian	21 @ c
Fat, lubricating	30 @ c
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@ c

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10¾@ c
Best quality	11 @ c
First quality	10¾@ c
Best American navy	10¾@ c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	90	$ 2 00
Strictly pure rectified	100	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	1 75
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Domestic gin	6 00@6 50	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75	
Scotch whisky	2 50@3 00	
R. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine, "Duff"	2 00@2 50	
Port Wine, "Crown"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine, "Colalette"	2 50@3 00	
Sherry Wine, "Crown"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"	50@6 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	2 75@3 00	
Rum, "Jamaica"	5 00@5 50	
	Quarts	Bottles.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	$ 97½	00

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb 50 square foot) | ₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, 12 lb per square foot, and under
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam.
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over
Segment and Pattern Sheets
Breathing Copper (14 lb to inches) over 12 oz.
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts.
Sheathing Copper, (less discount for quantity)
Copper Bottoms
Copper Nails, cut or wrought
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent
Copper Bolts, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)

OLIVER'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing sizes, 14x48 less than case
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case
Boiler sizes, 6 in. 14 by 42
Boiler sizes, 7 in. 14 by 42
All sizes under 6 in. 14 by 42, under 20 inch wide
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

20 Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$5 75	$ 8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	6 50	9 00
8 by 11 to 8 by 14	7 00	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	10 00	13 00
12 by 16 to 12 by 22	11 00	15 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24	13 00	17 00
16 by 22 to 16 by 30	14 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	17 00	23 00
24 by 28 to 24 by 32	18 00	24 00
24 by 34 to 24 by 36	19 00	26 00
28 by 36 to 28 by 44	25 00	34 00
30 by 40 to 30 by 50	30 00	40 00
30 by 52 to 32 by 52	34 00	46 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56	38 00	52 00
36 by 58 to 40 by 60	44 00	60 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 5, 1872. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists:

Acid.			
Acetic	lb	17 @ 20	
Benzoic	lb	1 40 @1 60	
Oxalic	lb	@ 28	
Tartaric	lb	70 @ 75	
Alcohol, gall	1 85	@2 20	
Aloes.			
Cape	lb	20 @ 25	
Socot	lb	@ 50	
Am. Carb	lb	34 @ 35	
Aqua	lb	12 @ 14	
Annotta	lb	75 @ 80	
Ashes			
Soda	lb	6 @8	
Bal. Copaiba	lb	45 @ 50	
Bay Rum	gall	3 50 @4 00	
Barks.			
Cassia	lb	41 @ 43	
Cinnamon	lb	1 60 @1 80	
" Pale	lb	50 @ 85	
" Corn	lb	45 @ 50	
Bleach Lead.			
American	lb	5 @ 6	
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12	
Bleach'g Powder	lb	7 @8	
Blue Mass	lb	@ 74	
Blue Vitr	lb	14 @ 15	
Borax

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

AND now TILTON joins in the cry of despair about GREELEY'S prospect. Hear him:

"There is too much of a disposition among the Liberals everywhere to trust the fate of the campaign to the enthusiasm of the people."

"If the election were to come off now," remarked a leading Democratic politician yesterday, "we would be badly beaten; as the Republicans would have been six weeks ago. But the tide that has set in against us will ebb before October, and the succeeding wave will bear us to victory." This is a vain hope! The sober second thought has seized the minds of a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, and "the tide that has set in against" BUCKALEW will inevitably swallow him up.

THE letter of CHARLES O'CONOR to Colonel DUNCAN, wherein he says: "I was and am in favor of the Louisville movement," was dated on Saturday, August 26th, the day following the publication by the New York *Sun* making Mr. O'CONOR declare that "he would have nothing to do with the Straight-outs." The later story, that Mr. O'CONOR will take the Liberal nomination for Governor of New York, is characterized by the *World* as "improbable."

THE many friends of Governor CURTIN in this State and throughout the country will be rejoiced to hear that his illness is no longer considered dangerous. The sickness from which he had suffered during his voyage from Europe increased upon his arrival in New York city, and his condition was at one time considered extremely critical. For the past two or three days, however, he has been slowly recovering, and although still suffering greatly from weakness, is now considered out of danger, and in a fair way of speedy restoration to health.

THE accession to the ranks of Gen. GRANT of Judge JOHN S. MCCALMONT, of Venango county, a life-long Democrat, is important. A soldier as well as a distinguished member of the bar, his standing in the Democratic party has long been one commanding influence and the high esteem of men of all shades of opinion. He is above the suspicion of interested motives, and his action will be followed by many others who have acted with him. Judge MCCALMONT will head the delegation of soldiers from his vicinity to the great meeting of soldiers in this city on the 17th of September.

AT one of the darkest hours of the rebellion, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW voted to disband the colored troops. When gold stood at 240 he voted to pay the army in gold, which proposition had it carried would have bankrupted the nation in a day and given victory to the South. He voted to give the pay of colored soldiers and if killed their value to their masters. And these things and many more of a similar kind he did as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He now comes before the people for their approval and asks to be rewarded with the highest position in the State.

THE Straight-outers appear to be quite in earnest. Colonel DUNCAN, at Louisville, has issued a prospectus for a daily evening paper, the first number of which will appear on Monday, entitled the "*True Democrat*." Mr. JAMES M. COOPER, a veteran Democratic editor, has issued a prospectus for a "Democratic anti-GREELEY campaign paper," in Philadelphia, with the title of "*The Democratic Statesman*," the first number of which will be issued during the first week in September—single copies three cents, twenty-five cents; five copies for one dollar. So the Straight-outers are not to be without organs much longer.

SOME curious developments are taking place at Washington relative to FENTON'S efforts to capture the Louisville Convention in the interest of HORACE GREELEY. A number of copies of a private circular sent out from that city by FENTON'S confidential clerk, proposing an election of delegates in Mr. GREELEY'S behalf, have fallen into Democratic hands. When it is stated that FENTON is chairman of the Senate Contingent Expenses Committee, and is thereby enabled to retain his clerk on the Senate rolls and make the Treasury pay his salary as secretary of the Liberal Congressional Committee, the desperate coolness of this proceeding begins to be manifest.

THE New York Democrats are bothered to find a candidate to run against CONKLING for Governor. Last week the idea of taking up CHARLES O'CONOR, the Straight-out, was started, but it had a brief run; for scarcely had it started when the letter of that gentleman declaring that he "was and is in favor of the Louisville Convention" made its appearance, which, of course, knocked the idea on the head. Gov. HOFFMAN and Judge CHURCH persist in not running, and their refusal is interpreted that they expect defeat. The nomination will probably fall on some who will be content with the fame of being beaten.

THE *World* gives up Maine thus:

"Sanguine supporters of Mr. Greeley may perhaps persuade themselves that Maine can be fully redeemed from the Radicals in the approaching election; but we have no such chimerical expectation."

The *World* could not refrain from giving the "sanguine supporters of GREELEY" whose "babyishness" has excited disgust, a "dig." If these silly fellows think they are going to carry Maine, the *World* don't. And so, too, in regard to GREELEY: it is perfectly evident that the "babyishness" of the special friends of GREELEY, in claiming his election, has only deepened the disgust of the *World*, and led it to declare, as it did the other day, as did also the *Herald*, that the indications were quite of another kind.

MCCLURE is running the GREELEY canvass in Pennsylvania, and all the accounts concerning the Colonel's state of mind agree in representing that he is considerably "down in the mouth," and anything but hopeful. "If BUCKALEW is beaten," says he, "the game is up with GREELEY—everything depends on Pennsylvania in October." "My idea of the canvass," adds the GREELEY Head Center, "has been that the tide would rise about this time, but it don't appear to be coming; and I think my eyes will begin to think it won't come. If it don't put in an appearance for BUCKALEW in the next ten days the jig is ended." The outspoken MCCLURE don't disguise his sentiments, and on this subject is as correct as he is frank.

EASTERN papers note the fact that large numbers of Irishmen who have heretofore voted with the Democracy, are now supporting the Republican ticket with energy, attending the caucuses and clubs of the party, and participating in the canvass generally. Such campaign with an earnestness which shows their determination to do all they can to further the success of the cause. This is an encouraging sign—all the more so for the reason that the uprising is not limited to the Eastern States, but extends throughout the country generally. In our own State the movement is perceptibly felt, and there is reason to believe that a correspondingly large portion of Gen. GRANT'S majority in the election of President GRANT'S in November, will be derived from accessions of this character. Our Celtic fellow-citizens are becoming aroused.

ABOUT a week ago a New York telegraphic press dispatch stated that a certain engraver had been arrested in that city, charged with manufacturing counterfeit warrants of Mississippi; of which, it was said, fifty thousand dollars' worth had been paid at the Auditor's office in the latter State. It is now authoritatively stated from Mississippi that the report in question was a Democratic canard, gotten up to injure the State credit, charging the onus on the Republicans, and is unqualifiedly false in conception and in fact. Not only has not a dollar been paid, but, so far as the authorities are aware, there is not a single counterfeit State warrant in circulation. The mere fact that an attempt was made in New York to commit a fraud, seems to have been seized upon by the opposition as the groundwork for perpetrating a still grosser swindle. Tactics like these show the desperate condition of the whole GREELEY movement.

THE coalition journals in the Northern States are suffering from a severe attack of militaryphobia. Men educated in the arts of war, they say, are not the proper persons to hold civil positions under the government for a time of peace; and so there is a concerted cry for the plowshare and the pruning hook rather than of the sword and spear. This is all very well as far as it goes, only the principle should be made general in its application. If so happens, however, that a large *majority* of the GREELEY candidates for office in the Southern States are men of military antecedents. In Tennessee alone, ten out of eleven candidates for prominent positions were officers of the Confederate army, from Major GENERAL down to Colonels. So in other Southern States; and it is respectfully suggested that if the holy horror which the opposition professes to entertain of military ideas and representatives, be genuine and sincere, it should itself initiate the reform it calls for.

WHEN the Union was assailed and the Republic threatened with destruction, no class of our people responded more promptly to the call to arms than the Germans. Native born citizens were not more animated in their devotion to the cause of Liberty. They were willing to, and thousands of them did, lay down their lives for their adopted country. They fully appreciated then who were friends and who foes, and how to regard both. At that time CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, who begs them now to vote for him for Governor, was at heart a rebel, though occupying a seat in the United States Senate. He never uttered a word there for the country, but with the little band whereof GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, was the leader, voted persistently for and against measures with strict reference to embarrassing the government and helping the rebels. Germans know how to regard perfidy, and therefore cannot vote for BUCKALEW sooner than they would for JEFF. DAVIS himself.

AMONG the things which fair minded men have desired to see explained is, why the worst characters in New York—the outlawed Tammany ites and their kind—are among GREELEY'S foremost supporters. The wish to see a fact so damaging as this explained is altogether reasonable, and the failure to attempt an explanation has by no means been overlooked by a great many conscientious voters. Nor will this class be relieved by the facts set forth in the following paragraph, which we quote from the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"Those who are familiar with the names of the individuals who have been figuring as the engineers of most of our city political machines, known as Fenton and Greeley Republicans, will recognize, in the list of delegates to the so-called Liberal Republican Convention at Syracuse, names familiar to the police—party hacks, office holders under Tammany, and allies of the old corrupt ring. They will find in this delegation Greeley's entire Republican strength in this city, and if sufficient inducements are offered to at least one-half of them, they will naturally go where it pays the best. Never before in the history of politics was seen such a hungry crowd of rag-tag and bob-tailed mendicants.

BUCKALEW has spoken another speech, but not a word for GREELEY. There is hardly a doubt now that he has abandoned all hope for himself, which is rather shabby treatment of the GREELEY Republicans who have covenanted to support BUCKALEW. The Presiding Elder at the Fishing Creek camp meeting of deserters is noticed for a speech in Pittsburgh. It is to be hoped that he will explain what he meant when he supported the proposition to pay the army in gold when gold stood at 240, and still owing to which he has absconded with a bill